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UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, STATISTICS AND POPULATION IN AFRICA, 1988-1989

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. As the principal arm of the United Nations for technical co-operation, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has pursued efforts over the past two years to expand its assistance to countries in Africa in all its fields of specialization. These include development planning, public administration and finance, natural resources and energy, cartography, public works, statistics, population, integrated rural development and other sectors. DTCD's activities were concentrated in areas identified as priority sectors by African Governments in the context of the United Nations Programme for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD).

2. The Department continued to participate in the United Nations Steering Committee for follow-up of the UNPAAERD, and in the mid-term review and appraisal of UNPAAERD in September 1988, the latter demonstrating once again the importance of human resources development (HRD) in maximizing the use, hence the impact, of whatever financial resources are available. As noted below, HRD, particularly improved management of the economy at the national and sectoral level, training and institution building, is the dominant focus of nearly all DTCD activities, particularly in Africa.

3. The Department's activities in technical co-operation are largely financed from resources made available to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Other sources include funds-in-trust which are provided by both recipient countries and bilateral donors. In addition, the Department has access to a limited amount of funds from the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-ordination. The latter strives for a multiplier effect by providing small-scale catalytic inputs to meet priority technical co-operation needs, and it gives priority to requests of African countries and of LDCs in general, and to the promotion of TCDC. Used largely for the provision of short-term advisory services with a corps of interregional advisers, the Programme also finances workshops, training programmes and pilot projects.

4. Surpassing the record achieved in 1986, DTCD delivered in 1988, the most recent year for which complete financial data was available at the time of writing this report, over $US149 million in technical co-operation to developing countries. Activities in Africa accounted for 45 per cent of the total programme, an increase from 40 per cent to 45 per cent over the last two years in that region's share of the total programme. Delivery in Africa rose to over $66 million and the implementation rate

reached nearly 83 per cent, somewhat higher than for the Department as a whole. Further information on the work of DTCD during 1988 can be found in the Reports of the Secretary-General on United Nations Technical Co-operation Activities (DP/1989/46, and Adds 1-3). Detailed information on the 1989 performance of the Department will be found in the report of the Secretary-General to the thirty-seventh session of the UNDP Governing Council, to be issued later in 1990.

5. The intent of this paper is to provide a brief summary and overview of the work carried out by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the fields of development planning, statistics and population, and information on other DTCD activities in Africa may also be of interest. The following paragraphs highlight some of the developments over the past two years.

6. A particular focus of DTCD activities was on training along with a stronger emphasis on management development and technical training, as well as increased use of DTCD's computerized training packages. Accordingly DTCD trainining expenditures in Africa grew by 24 per cent in 1987 and by 34 per cent in 1988. DTCD remained heavily involved with the Special Action Programme for Administration and Management in Africa (SAPAM). The seven projects approved under this programme for DTCD execution started operations and the Department became involved in the organization of a second round of survey missions to other countries in Africa. A study cosponsored by DTCD and UNDP, currently under preparation, addresses existing impediments to the development of a viable public management system - enabling Governments to regulate, stimulate and facilitate economic development and recovery - and will recommend possible strategies for achieving this goal.

7. DTCD convened various interregional training activities in Africa which highlighted the African dimension, among them the interregional training programme on improving government accounting and financial management in Malawi, and the interregional meeting on river and lake basin development, held in Addis Ababa in co-operation with ECA. Another was a seminar organized in co-operation with the government of Mali to promote the involvement of women in all aspects of rural water programmes. Water management in desert and near-desert areas in Africa, including water supply rehabilitation, was the goal of three pioneering projects executed by DTCD.

8. In energy also the emphasis was on training of technical, managerial and administrative staff needed, especially at the middle level, to accelerate the development of indigenous energy resources, and promote conservation, thereby meeting national needs while checking environmental pollution and deforestration.

DTCD also helped countries such as Chad in negotiations with international petroleum firms, thereby supporting recent efforts to attract foreign investment. With the recent improvement in international markets for most major metals DTCD made particular efforts to assist African countries in accelerating mineral development, mineral sector planning, and in identifying potential investors in new mining and processing capacities. Where infrastructure had deteriorated or was inadequate, transport, for example, which is essential to mineral production, DTCD provided assistance in training and institution-building - training road construction and labour aspects of highway maintenance, and strengthening of transport planning units.

9. DTCD has participated in UN system meetings in order to discuss the preparations needed to assist an independent Namibia. In co-operation with UNDP the Department organized a data collection and reconnaissance mission in the water resources sector in August 1989, and will field before the end of 1989 an initial mission, in collaboration with the UN Statistical Office in order to provide up-dated estimates of population, GNP and GNP per capita that can serve as the basis for calculating the IDPF.

II. REVIEW OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES 1988-89

Development Planning

10. Of particular interest to the participants of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers is the work of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the fields of development planning, statistics and population. The following narrative is principally descriptive in nature. Information on, and an analysis of, the financial and administrative aspects of these activities is included in the reports submitted periodically to the UNDP Governing Council and other bodies (See para. 4).

11. In 1988-1989 UN/DTCD continued to be the United Nations body responsible for technical co-operation in the field of development planning. In the third quarter of 1989, UN/DTCD was executing projects in planning and related fields in 35 African countries, in addition to regional (multinational) projects, with a combined 1989 budget of US$23 million (see table 1, attached).

12. The demands and requests from countries in Africa for technical assistance in development planning continued in 1988 and 1989 to be strongly influenced by international economic instability and onerous foreign-debt and balance-of-payments problems. Therefore, the Department's assistance in this field

continued to be focused on activities related to national economic structural adjustment and recovery programmes, including foreign-debt and balance-of-payments issues, budget deficits, public investment and co-ordinating external assistance. In general, the Department thus concentrated on applied, immediately useful assistance in such areas as short-term and operational planning, project planning and monitoring and co-ordinating foreign aid.

13. Along with other international agencies working in this field, the Department intensified the development of innovative methodologies and modalities for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of its technical co-operation. The Department also emphasized training and otherwise developing national technical capacities aimed at national autonomy and sustainability in development planning.

14. Burkina Faso was assisted in producing a macro-economic model for short-term forecasting, a regional model for spatial forecasting and an integrated project bank for the country's public investment programme; national professionals trained through this project are now applying this work in other countries of the region. In Guinea, an ongoing project was expanded to provide assistance in planning for six economic sectors as well as national macroeconomic planning and co-ordination with regional (subnational) and local planning. Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique were assisted in a variety of planning specializations including national macroeconomic planning, project planning and financial planning. Guinea-Bissau was also assisted in co-ordinating international co-operation and in integrated rural development. Equatorial Guinea received assistance in preparing for an international donors' Round Table while Guinea-Bissau was assisted through the NATCAP programme and in sectoral meetings subsequent to an earlier Round Table. Assistance to national institutes of technical training in development planning was organized in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tanzania through "twinning" national training institutes in each country with training institutes in developed countries, thus producing greater potential for self-reliance and sustainability than traditional arrangements of contracting for service would provide. Throughout the region, increasing use was made of national professionals, supporting the development of national technical capacities.

15. Women form an increasingly important part of the Department's work, both as target groups and as professional personnel. Women's activities are explicitly emphasized in integrated rural development projects, including income generation, self-reliance of women's groups, modern child care

and means of reducing women's work burdens. An integrated rural development project in Guinea-Bissau, for example, assisted, with financing from UNIFEM, women's groups engaged in commercial fish-smoking, through developing managerial and marketing skills; in Swaziland, a project aimed at increasing women's incomes through training, loan funds, day-care centres and other activities, was expanded to additional regions of the country. Increasing attention is also given to recruiting women as national and international professional personnel: for example, in 1988, three of the four international Chief Technical Advisers of large-scale Department projects in development planning in Mozambique were women.

16. In the last quarter of 1989, UN/DTCD is conducting three interregional workshops on specific aspects of development planning, all with participation from African countries: one in Ethiopia with participants from Africa and Asia, is on planning of financial resources for development; another in Argentina, specifically for Portuguese and Spanish-speaking countries of Africa and Latin America, is on public-sector investment programming and management; the third, in the USSR, with participants from Africa, Asia and Latin America, concerns national experiences in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes.

Statistics

Overview

17. Sustained effort in technical co-operation in the field of statistics and statistical data processing in Africa over the last two-and-a-half decades has certainly succeeded in establishing robust capabilities in the central statistical organizations in a number of countries in Africa. There are, however, still a number of countries which do not possess appropriate capability to meet the requisite data needs of their countries. The scene is, therefore, a variable one. Moreover, in many instances further enhancement in capability has been forestalled by administrative arrangements on working conditions of those working in the national statistical services which compromise motivation. Also, in many countries, analytical procedures in the formulation of plans and policies have not been adequately quantified to provide the necessary impetus at the indigenous level to promote further enhancement of statistical capabilities. In the meantime, and particularly in the last two years, the adoption of economic recovery plans and structural adjustment programmes have enhanced the need for more diverse, complex and timely data sets. These changing circumstances call for a renewed attention to strengthening technical co-operation in the field of statistics in Africa as well as the arrangements in place to provide such co-operation.

18. The Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat provides substantive support to the technical co-operation projects for which the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) is responsible. For projects in Africa, the UN Statistical Office and DTCD continue to work very closely with the Statistics Division of the Economic Commission for Africa in assisting countries in implementation of their respective programmes for data collection.

Country Projects

19. Statistics are in increasing demand as they are the most important basic information for overall development, administrative, financial, population and every other type of planning. African countries have realized that it is not possible to build an efficient development planning structure without relevant, reliable and timely statistical information and without government personnel adequately equipped with the methods and skills needed to correctly understand, analyse and apply that information. They have requested assistance primarily aimed to strengthen and extend national services and capabilities for producing, tabulating, publishing and using development-related statistics. In term of functions, they have requested assistance to cover general statistical organization and development and specifically in such areas as general economic statistics and national accounts as well as social and demographic statistics, statistics on women and special population groups and integrated statistical services. Continuous assistance was also requested for projects associated with household sample surveys, and statistical data processing and informatics. The period was also characterized by increased national and international work related to the 1990 round of population and housing census in Africa. Country projects may deal with one aspect or many, with elements of assistance including expert services, associates experts and volunteers, in-service training of staff, fellowships for study abroad, and assistance in determining specifications of suitable types of equipment needed for implementing the projects, the procurement of such supplies and equipment; including computer hardware and software.

20. In September 1989, as indicated in table 1, there were 100 technical assistance projects in statistics executed by DTCD in 44 African countries. In addition there were about 10 project proposals in the pipeline. Of the active projects 87 were in the field of demographic and social statistics of which 66 had a data processing component. Eight projects related only to data processing. Technical assistance was received in various forms for undertaking population and housing censuses by the following

countries: Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Vape Verde Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, togo, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Several other countries have requested assistance in conducting censuses during the next few years. Technical assistance for civil registration was provided under the period under review to Benin, Botswana, Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan.

21. Request for assistance in an important and continuing area of work relates to statistical data processing and informatics directed towards development of data processing capabilities, as well as in conjunction with population census and statistical organization projects, the shift in the nature of computer equipment for data processing from larger computers to independent micro-computers, continues. Such equipment is appropriate for moderate size applications in African countries where it provides a more user-oriented and educational environment.

22. In the field of national accounts, general economic statistics and statistical organization the following countries received assistance during the period under review: Algeria, Angola, Cape Verde, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Zaire.

23. The majority of the African projects are designed with a built-in training component. Often a project related to a statistical organization encompasses the activities related to several branches of statistics such as national accounts, economic statistics, industrial statistics, statistical training, data processing as well as demographic and social statistics.

24. During the period 1988-1989, 161 fellowship were awarded to study abroad in various fields of statistics. In addition seminars and workshops for training in statistics and the use of microcomputers were conducted in Burkina Faso, Liberia, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Niger and Sierra Leone.

25. With a UNFPA assistance a project has been established for census training in sub-Saharan African countries with multri-bilateral support from the Government of Canada. The project has three components: national courses, subregional courses and an international fellowship component. The national and subregional courses are being organized by ECA. Each course covers an area

of census activity such as census cartography, censuses organization, data processing, data analysis or use of software. Under the international component, short-term training courses have been organized in collaboration with Statistics Canada on the use of sampling for Censuses. Nine countries participated in Census Training in Africa: Malawi, Sudan, Swaziland, Nigeria, Somalia, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Sierra Leone. Sixteen countries participated in the Course on Use of Sampling in Canada May-June 1989: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Togo, Equatorial Guinea. Ten countries participated in the course on microcomputers also in Canada (June-July 1989): Burundi, Gabon, Senegal, Central African Republic, Niger, Cameroon, Zaire, Cote d'Ivoire.

Interregional and Global Activities in Support of African Statistical development

26. African statistical activities are supported by global or inter-regional programmes which consist of (i) the services provided through interregional advisers, (ii) the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), (iii) the Software and Support for Population Data Processing Projects, (iv) the on the job Statistical Training Project under programme relating to technical co-operation among developing countries, (v) the training courses for statisticians conducted by the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) under double financing, and (vi) interregional workshops held when funds were available.

27. At the United Nations Headquarters there are two interregional advisers, one in population censuses and surveys and one in statistical data processing and informatics. A number of African countries received substantive support through them. In addition there are technical advisers and regular staff members of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat who provided overall substantive direction to technical co-operation activities in statistics and carried out specific technical co-operation missions and functions. In addition two advisory missions were undertaken by interregional consultants to assist in the establishment of statistical databases on women, one to Kenya (Feb. 1989) and the other to Tanzania (Jan. 1989).

28. The National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) is a major technical co-operation effort in statistics at the global level. Co-sponsored by the United Nations, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank and supported by UNFPA, the programme helps interested developing countries build up the infrastructure and requisite skills to undertake integrated household survey programmes on a continuing basis for obtaining the statistical

data needed for their development plans, policies and administration. The programme has in the last two years taken on an added significance in Africa with the emergence of complex and adverse data needs for implementation of economic recovery plans and structural adjustment programmes. NHSCP and its regional counterpart the African Household survey Programme (AHSCP) bear a pertinent relevance in this respect. As of 1989, fourteen countries of Africa have started implementing the Programme with the assistance of multilateral and bilateral donor agencies. Some others are expected to join in the near future.

29. Along with the regular courses offered for statistical training, countries have also recognized the importance of practical training. Resources available in developing countries with the capability to share expertise are being utilized for on-the-job-training of personnel from statistically less-developed countries. Countries participating in the programme as host countries during the period under review were Sudan, Senegal, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire and Zimbabwe. Countries benefitting from the programme were Angola, Central African Republic, Chad, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Togo. Candidates from Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho and Morocco participated in the Interregional Workshop on Data Processing and Data-Base in Developing countries held in Switzerland in 1988.

30. During the period under review two statistical training courses were conducted at the Agricultural Institute in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, USSR, in economic statistics. Participants from Africa attending these courses were two each from Ghana, Nigeria, Somalia, Sierra Leone and Liberia, one each from Guinea and Zimbabwe, and three from Ethiopia.

31. The Software and Support for Population Data Processing Project, which is entirely supported by UNFPA, provides computer software packages for processing population data. The softwares include data edit and summary cross-tabulation, demographic analysis and population projections. Most of the softwares are for use with microcomputers. The project has supplied 390 software packages to 111 institutions in 35 African countries since 1986. Staff from many countries have been trained to use the software on-site in their home country, at regional workshops or at UN Headquarters. The project has participated in or conducted 7 training workshops in Africa since 1986. Recently, the project has moved to develop expertise in the use of database and spreadsheet software and has produced a readily accessible microcopmputer international population database based upon the UN Population Division files of population indicators and age/sex specific torals. Work is well underway to include economic and family planning indicators in the database.

Population

32. The Population Branch in the Development Administration Division of DTCD continued its assistance, during the period under review, to African countries in demographic and population training, analysis of demographic data and studies of population and development factors necessary for the formulation and implementation of population policies and the integration of population in national development planning. Its technical co-operation efforts continued to focus on strengthening national institutions and capabilities for countries to attain self-reliance in these areas.

Country Projects

33. During the period 1987-1989, as shown in Table 3, DTCD executved 84 country population projects in 40 countries and 17 interregional projects on training and demographic analysis for African participants. There was an equal number of projects in demographic training and analysis of population data supported in these countries during the period. Projects in population and development planning increased to 28 showing the importance attached in Africa to the interrelationships between population factors and development programmes. The number of resident advisers provided to assist in project implementation increased to 34 in the 1987-1989 period. The services of a number of short-term consultants were also used. About 61 missions were undertaken by DTCD population and demographic advisers in African countries for project formulation, review and evaluation, basic needs assessment for population assistance sponsored by UNFPA and training workshops and seminars.

Intercountry Projects

34. There was a substantial increase in the population study awards made to African Nationals at UN Interregional and non-UN centres during the period January 1987 to September 1989. About 320 study awards were made to nationals from 40 African countries: 98 were for study at the United Nations interregional centres and 222 at non-UN institutions. DTCD has continued to collaborate with ECA in providing assistance to the African countries in population programmes and projects. In this regard, special mention should be made of DTCD and ECA collaboration in the census training programme in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, 41 Africans have been trained during the period at the UN/USSR Training Programme in Population which completed its 10th anniversary in 1987 and then began a new phase of the programe with a new curriculum which reflects a much greater emphasis on the role of micro-computers for integrating population factors into development planning. The new curriculum also places a major emphasis on the role of women in socio-economic development.

Training in Demography and Population

35. In 1987-1989, the national demographic and population training and research facilities were further strengthened to integrate demography courses as major subjects in existing degree programmes in national institutions and to undertake research in areas of national interest for development planning. Training also included post-graduate degree programmes for graduate employees of government and other national agencies. Master's degree programmes were begun in several places, notably Uganda and Ethiopia; 1989 saw the first graduates of the latter programme at Addis ababa University. The main thrust of all this training, whether undergraduate or graduate level, short-or longer-term, was to train trainers and intermediate and higher-level personnel to conduct population data collection, analysis and studies of the interrelationships between demographic factors and development programmes. The national demographic training and research projects supported by DTCD increased to 27 during the 1987-1989 period with a complement of 13 senior resident advisers. There was also a significant increase in fellowships for advanced training for nationals of the countries to ensure an adequate supply of qualified national personnel to run these institutions. During the period, new or reformulated demographic training and research projects including fellowships were being implemented in Angola, Burundi, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Swaziland, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

36. The United Nations' study of thirty years experience with providing fellowships in population (1952-1982), including Africans and tenable both in the UN regional and interregional centres (such as, in Africa, CDC, IFORD and RIPS) and elsewhere, was concluded in 1988 and is being prepared for release as a UN sales publication in late 1989.

37. Finally, a workshop was held in October, 1988, under the aegis of the UNFPA-funded, DTCD-executed training project at Addis Ababa University, which brought together African demographers associated with UN-supported training and research projects in 11 Eastern and Southern African countries. The results of this workshop, which was held to build on the various experiences of similar projects at different points on the development continuum, and in different socio-economic contexts within the sub-Saharan region, will be widely published by DTCD in the Fall of 1989. During the workshop, a new and comprehensive software system for demographic analysis, POPSYN, was first introduced to demographers from the developing world by its chief architect, the eminent demographer Donald Bogue.

Demographic Evaluation and Analysis, Population Projections, Dissemination and Utilization of Population Data

38. During the period, increased use was made of computer software in the analysis of census data and the preparation of population projections. The dissemination of census results through national seminars and workshops was made an integral part of the census analysis programme. DTCD provided assistance for 29 projects in 23 countries. There was significant improvement in the capacity of Governments to execute their own projects as more countries relied on their own personnel to undertake these tasks with only limited advisory services from the United Nations.

39. The results of demographic analysis and population projections have been produced speedily in Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Morocco, Sudan, Togo and Zaire through the use of computer software. The computer software packages assembled by DTCD were extensively used for evaluation of demographic data, estimation of fertility and morality levels, construction of life tables and computation of total and sectoral population projections.

40. The projects also provided on-the-job training to many nationals through their full participation in census analyses, preparation of analytical reports and in dissemination seminars. Special computer programmes facilitated the speedy completion of analysis and preparation of analytical reports soon after tabulation was completed. The Department has prepared a special publication entitled: "Uses of Census Data for Demographic Research and Development Planning in Africa: Aspects of Technical Co-operation", 4/ which examines the population census in Africa as a major source of information for development planning and research. It also provides useful guidelines to improve the analysis and use of population census data for development planning, through the use of software and the organization of post-census seminars and workshops. In 1987-1989, DTCD further increased the capacity of African countries to evaluate and analyse demographic data through the use of special computer software programs. During the period, the UNFPA-funded and DTCD-executed project "software and Support for Population Data Processing and Analysis in Development Countries" assembled various computer software packages for demographic analysis and population projection. They have also been in demand for demographic research and population studies in the various training projects, and have been delivered to many African countries. Nationals of some African countries have also participated in international training workshops on software packages and population projections, organized by the Department in Poland, Hungary and Canada, in collaboration with respective participating governments.

4/ United Nations (1986) Uses of Census Data for Demographic Research and Development Planning in Africa: Aspects of Technical Co-operation ST/TCD/SER.E/3.

41. The packages which have been developed or adapted deal with evaluation and estimation of demographic data, fertility and mortality analysis and population projections and modelling. These are:

1. Computer Programs for Demographic Analysis - mainframe version was developed by the US Bureau of the Census (BUCEN-CPDA) and micro version (MLPDA) by Westinghouse in FORTRAN.

2. Computer Programs for Demographic Estimation - first developed by the US National Academy of Sciences (NAS-CPDE) and later adapted by DTCD based on techniques from Manual X.

3. Software Package for Mortality Measurement (UN-MORTPAX) mainframe version developed by the UN Population Division and micro version (MORTPAK-LITE) by Population Division.

4. Fertility Analysis Package (FASWFSPOP) - in micro version only, developed by East West Population Institue, written in Turbo-PASCAL.

5. Population Projection (RAPID) - developed by Futures Group, Washington D.C., in micro version only and written in BASIC.

6. United Nations Population Projection (UNPROS) - developed by the Population Division, United Nations in mainframe version only and written in FORTRAN.

7. ESCAP/POP - developed by ESCAP, United Nations /POP, as a teaching tool using standard cohort component projection methods (without migration) oriented to policy-makers; contains files for Asian and Pacific countries.

8. Computational Methods for Population Projections (FIV-FIV-SIN--SIN) - component projection, developed by the Population Council written in FORTRAN (micro-version only).

9. TARGET - developed by the Futures Group and Population Council to project levels of contraceptive prevalence required to attain a given target of fertility decline.

Population Policy and Development Planning

42. DTCD continued its support for projects in the field of population and development planning through studies on the relationships between demographic phenomena and socio-economic and cultural factors, the formulation of population policy, the incorporation of demographic factors in development planning, and the strengthening of national institutions, especially population units or centres for population policy formulation and development planning. During the 1987-1989 period, 28 country projects were operational in 17 African countries. Ten advisers and several short-term consultants wre provided to help the governments concerned to implement these projects.

43. In the People's Republic of Congo, DTCD assisted the Government in establishing a Central Unit of Population Studies for Development Planning. In Mauritania, DTCD continued to assist in operating the Centre for Demographic and Social Studies which is designed to carry out demographic studies for development planning and population policy formulation. In Rwanda, DTCD continued to strengthen the National Population Office to provide inputs for the formulation and implementation of population policies and the integration of demographic factors into development planning. this office is also the technical secretariat of the national Population Commission and has already provided a population policy proposal, specifying their impact on development needs and objectives, for government approval. In Senegal, a new proposal of population policies was made by the Population Unit, at the time in its third phase: here focus would be on the integration of population into development planning. A second project is for support to the integration of population in regional planning (extension of the first phase which produced a masterplan on "Amenagement du Teritoire" has been terminated). In Burkina Faso and Niger the project is aimed at studies on the interaction between population changes and socio-economic factors, for population policy formulation and integration into development planning. In Morocco the Center for Demographic Research, after terminating general studies on the interrelationships between demographic factors and social and economical variables, focused on techniques of integrating population into development planning. The Maternal Child Health and Family Planning Services have been strengthened with DTCD's assistance in providing the services of an adviser in population and development. The Department of "Amenagement du Territoire"

has been strengthened especially by studies on the impact of population on spatial distribution of social infrastructure and vice versa. The Department of Urban Development has been assisted by DTCD in improving its data gathering and analysis on population and urban development problems. A formal course in demography and population and development has been established in the Institute of Statistics and Economics Studies (INSEE). In Botswana, DTCD assisted in the establishment of a Deographic Unit which has focused on analytical studies of population factors and their interaction with socio-economic variables for development. In Tunisia, the Centre of Population Studies in the Ministry of Labour has been strengthened in the field of population and development training, data bank and information networks, and the integration of population factors into development.

44. In addition to strengthening institutional systems for population policy formulation and undertaking research on population and development, DTCD has also assisted in providing the countries with appropriate methodologies for integrating population factors and development planning. DTCD continued its activities in population development, model-building and the use of models for research and training, including interntional workshops on economic and development modelling. In this connection, a publication "Simulation Model on Population and Development (Game for Training)" has been a great success; over 300 copies of the manual and related software have been sent to requestors. 5/ These publications have been used in training on population and development modelling, in most African countries.

CONCLUSION

45. Along with other organizations of the United Nations system, DTCD has begun exploring the issues which will be critical for the next decade in its areas of competence. Its aim is to assist developing countries in tackling their most pressing problems in the context of their long-term objectives in socio-economic development. The Department looks forward to continued close co-operation with the Governments of the region, in order to help strengthen their individual and collective self-reliance in these important sectors.

5/ United Nations (1987) Simulation Model on Population and Development (Game for Trining) DTCD/GLO/76/P35.

Table 1: UN/DTCD projects in development planning in Africa, third quarter 1989

Country	Project number	Main Field of activity	Total budget	Total budget 1989
Algeria	ALG/86/003	Planning/Mgmt.	385	
Angola	ANG/89/018	Macro-econ. Mgmt.	388	
Benin	Ben/86/S71	Round-Table follow-up	271	
Botswana	BOT/85/007	Dvlpt. Plng. and finance	100	
Burkina Faso	BKF/82/010	Plng. and invest.projs.	117	
Burkina Faso	BKF/87/X02	Assoc. expert	41	
Burkina Faso	BKF/88/010	Econ.Plng.	1,164	
Burkina Faso	BKF/88/X04	Assoc.expert	27	
Burkina Faso	BKF/89/004	Atlas of BKF	49	
Burkina Faso	BKF/89/006	Planning Documentation	126	
Burundi	BDI/85/007	Reg. Planning	267	
Cent. Africa	CAF/86/008	Village Dvlpt.	341	
Comoros	COI/85/009	Econ.Dvlpt.Planning	37	
Congo	PRC/88/015	Internat. Co-operation plng.	263	
Cote d'Ivoire	IVC/88/005	Econ. Planning	362	
Djibouti	DJI/88/001	Dvlpt.Planning	275	
Equat. Guinea	EQG/87/001	Plng.and invest. projs.	715	
Gambia	GAM/82/005	Econ. Planning	51	
Gambia	GAM/87/021	Econ. Planning/ Mgmt	238	

Table 1: UN/DTCD projects in development planning in Africa, third quarter 1989

Country	Project number	Main Field of activity	Total budget	Total budget 1989
Guinea	GUI/86/010	Reg./Local Plng	649	
Guinea	GUI/88/001	Econ.Dvlpt. Planning	1 457	
Guinea-Bissau	GBS/85/001	Rural Dvlpt.	63	
Guinea-Bissau	GBS/85/002	Rural Dvlpt.	97	
Guinea-Bissau	GUI/85/W02	Rural/Women's Development	30	
Guinea-Bissau	GUI/86/001	Rural Dvlpt.	326	
Guiea-Bissau	GBS/86/001	Dvlpt. Plng.	395	
Guinea-Bissau	GBS/87/006-W06	Financial Plng.	318	
Guinea-Bissau	GBS/87/008	International Co-op. Plng.	322	
Guinea-Bissau	GBS/89/005	Economic Co-ordination	196	
Lesotho	LES/87/005	Economic Plng/Mgmt.	453	
Liberia	LIR/87/W01	Rural/Women's Development	101	
Liberia	LIR/87/005	Rural Dvlpt.	652	
Liberia	LIR/87/012	Dvlpt.Plng.	548	
Libya	LIB/87/004	Dvlpt.Plng.	405	
Madagascar	MAG/82/001	Planning Trng Inst	327	

Table 1: UN/DTCD projects in development planning in Africa, third quarter 1989

Country	Project number	Main field of activity	Total budget	Total budget 1989
Malawi	MLW/86/004	Dvlpt.Plng.	535	
Malawi	MLW/86/S01	International Co-op. Plng.	129	
Mali	MLI/86/003	Dvlpt. Plng.	1.255	
Mali	MLI/86/S14	River-Basin Plng (OMVS)	47	
Mali	MLI/88/003	Emergency/ rehabilitation	330	
Mauritania	MAU/86/006	International Co-op. Plng	22	
Mozambique	MOZ/86/013	Econ.Plng.	332	
Mozambique	MOZ/86/019	Financial Plng.	294	
Mozambique	MOZ/86/024	Economic Statistics	290	
Mozambique	MOZ/87/006	External res. Plng.	251	
Niger	NER/85/002	Dvlpt. Plng.	375	
Niger	NER/88/014	Dvlpt. Policies	753	
Nigeria	NIR/86/002	Dvlpt. Plng.	475	
Sao Tome and Principe	STP/87/003	Econ. Plng.	63	
Sao Tome and Principe	STP/88/009	Sectoral Plng.	485	
Senegal	SEN/86/001	River-Basin Plng.	457	
Senegal	SEN/87/010	Dvlpt. Plng.	1 046	

Table 1: UN/UNDP projects in development planning in Africa, third quarter 1989

Country	Project number	Main Field of activity	Total budget	Total budge 1989
Senegal	SEN/87/011	Spatial Plng.	130	
Sierra Leone	STL/85/006	Pub. Invns./ Implmnt.	562	
Somalia	SOM/86/001	Dvlpt. Plng./ Mgmt.	216	
Sudan	SUD/86/015	Reg. Plng.	344	
Sudan	SUD/87/026	Reg. Plng.	299	
Swaziland	SWA/86/001	Rural/Women's Development	39	
Tanzania	URT/84/001	Rural/reg.Plng.	32	
Tanzania	URT/86/007	Dvlpt. Planning (Zanzibar)	380	
Togo	TOG/84/016	Reg. Plng.	33	
Zaire	ZAI/86/001	Dvlpt. Plng.	1869	
Zimbabwe	ZIM/86/015	Dvlpt. Plng	347	
Reg. Africa	RAF/86/029	MARCAP (Guinea-Bissau)	161	
Reg. Africa	RAF/87/036	River-Basin Plng.(OMVS)	512	

Table 3: Country Projects in Africa Executed by DTCD in 1989

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget	Total Budget 1989
Algeria	ALG 85 P01	Assistance to the National Stat. Office	854885	583740
Angola	ANG 88 001	Establishing National Account System	994113	174283
Benin	BEN 88 P02	Population and Housing Census	1104390	901883
Benin	BEN 89 P01	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	158950	99290
Botswana	BOT 88 P02	Civil Registration	25000	5000
Botswana	BOT 88 P03	1991 Population and Housing Census	281000	42320
Burkina Faso	BKF 87 048	Plan Directeur Informatique	140000	140000
Burkina Faso	BKF 89 P01	Demographic Survey	473240	20845
Burundi	BDI 87 P02	Population Census	711450	217690
Cameroon	CMR 85 P01	Population Census	188300	31302
Cameroon	CMR 85 P02	Population and Housing Census	1055466	263176
Cape Verde	CVI 83 008	Strengthening of Statistics	511247	2099
Cape Verde	CVI 88 P02	Population Census	1026160	218229
Central African Rep.	CAF 85 P03	Population Census	1160194	207151
Central African Rep	CAF 86 015	Population Census	994711	299652
Chad	CHD 85 P02	Strengthening Tech. Capab.of Stat. Dept.	100405	32395
Chad	CHD 89 P01	Population Census	1038200	114700
Comoros	COI 84 003	Training in Statistics and Development	241197	38406
Comoros	COI 89 902	Population and Housing Census	645690	127450
Congo	PRC 83 P01	Population and Housing Census	476758	81622
Congo	PRC 88 P02	Improvement of Civil Reg. and Vit. Stat.	100225	38657
Cote d'Ivoire	IVC 85 P03	Population and Housing Census	9000	5000
Djibouti	DJI 86 008	Assistance aux Handicapes	0	42000
Djibouti	DJI 86 802	Assistance aux Handicapes	0	38000
Djibouti	DJI 87 P03	Fellowship in applied Formatics	23546	102
Egypt	EGY 84 P01	Population and Housing Census	775395	12700
Egypt	EGY 88 517	Computerized Information System	0	-2897
Equatorial Guinea	EQG 80 P01	Population Census	1016757	0
Equatorial Guinea	EQG 87 002	Consolidation Basic Econ. Stat.	1084058	439170
Equatorial Guinea	EQG 88 P01	Computer Center & Demogr. Analysis	409449	229340
Equatorial Guinea	EQG 86 X01	Associate Expert in Comp. & Demo. Analy.	66246	32082
Ethiopia	ETH 86 044	Strengthen. of the Central Stat. Services	141797	36300
Ethiopia	ETH 87 P06	Pre-Project Activities for Demo/Family	29000	0
Ethiopia	ETH 89 P01	Family and Fertility Survey	523394	368428
Gabon	GAB 89 P01	Improvement of Civil Registration	129100	93200
Gambia	GAM 80 P01	Population Census	347918	27626
Ghana	GHA 78 P01	Population Census	937492	16156
Guinea	GUI 78 010	Centre National d'Inform. et de Gestion	2028853	0
Guinea	GUI 86 003	Assistance aux Handicapes	0	170081
Guinea	GUI 88 010	Appui Plan Informatique National	39510	0
Guinea Bissau	GBS 85 004	Assistance to Strengthen Statistics	691291	300320
Guinea Bissau	GBS 89 P01	Population Census	1156295	487937
Kenya	KEN 85 P01	Civil Registration	126549	522
Kenya	KEN 86 033	Implementation of Stat. Inf. Proces. Plan	647010	216777

Table 2: UN/DTCD projects in development planning in Africa, their quarter 1989

Country	Project number	Field of activity	Total budget	Total budget 1989
Kenya	KEN 87 P12	Population Census	381680	327218
Kenya	KEN 87 P13	Population Census	766092	321318
Kenya	KEN 89 P11	Data Base on the Status of Women	249850	109850
Lesotho	LES 84 P02	Pop.Census & Post-Census Data Analysis	378105	33090
Liberia	LIB 88 P08	1989 Demographic Survey	293811	142580
Madagascar	MAG 87 P03	Population Census	468576	189045
Malawi	MLW 81 003	Development of Statistics	2095288	178913
Malawi	MLW 84 P02	Pop. Census & Post-Census Analysis	532199	47483
Mali	MLI 85 P01	Population & Housing Census	466989	127494
Mali	MLI 86 010	Household Survey	1410783	392916
Mali	MLI 86 011	Population & Housing Census	699182	136225
Mauritania	MAU 85 P02	Population Census	813496	193300
Mauritania	MAU 87 015	Rehabilitation des Handicapes (ph.II)	0	119068
Mauritania	MAU 88 P02	Civil Registration	262407	174751
Mauritius	MAR 88 P05	Population and Census	197200	112000
Morocco	MOR 83 P01	NRSCP	311408	11828
Morocco	MOR 83 X01	NRSCP	79709	0
Morocco	MOR 87 009	ONRM Dis. Mat. Rnq. sur le Mon. (Phase II)	264580	134396
Morocco	MOR 87 P01	Strengthening Civil Registration System	262507	144108
Morocco	MOR 87 P03	National Demographic Survey	361806	173328
Morocco	MOR 88 P03	Improvement of Vital Statistics	21705	16460
Mozambique	MOZ 88 P01	1990 Population Census	229300	168700
Namibia	NAM 79 T25	Establishment of Statistical Unit	392363	32320
Niger	NER 86 007	Population Census	614099	187686
Niger	NER 86 P01	Population Census	854448	64675
Niger	NER 86 P05	Civil Registration, Phase II	95523	10000
Nigeria	NIR 85 P02	Est. of National Civil Reg. and Vital Stat.	522196	40226
Nigeria	NIR 85 P03	Civil Registration	254000	254000
Nigeria	NIR 88 P01	Population Census	2729500	1090147
Senegal	SEN 84 P02	Improvement of Civil Registration System	76615	10788
Senegal	SEN 85 P01	Population Census	854309	75456
Senegal	SEN 87 S02	Population Census	37000	223
Seychelles	SEY 84 004	Statistical Training	49346	9314
Sierra Leone	SIL 83 P01	1985 Population Census	1047685	120160
Sierra Leone	SIL 85 001	Consolidation CSO, Phase III	1413359	0
Sierra Leone	SIL 87 009	Household Survey, M.Acc.Stat.Training	1370720	566170
Somalia	SOM 80 P02	Preparation Work for 1985 Census	586738	0
Somalia	SOM 84 P01	Population Census	896672	264110
Somalia	SOM 86 X01	Associate Experts	68699	3725
Somalia	SOM 89 P01	Pre-Project Formulation Mission	5500	5500
Sudan	SUD 86 P01	Streng. Dept. of Stat. for Populat.	339289	60680

Table 2: UN/DTCD projects in development planning in Africa, their quarter 1989

Country	Project number	Field of activity	Total budget	Total budget 1989
Sudan	SUD 86 P04	Improv. of Civil Registr. & Vital Stat.	364090	173329
Swaziland	SWA 84 P02	Pop. Census & Post-Census Data Analysis	388241	30673
Togo	TOG 89 P03	Population and Housing Census	772000	109900
Tunisia	TUN 88 P01	Streng. of Follow-up Syst. on Pop. Data	126056	115168
U. Rep. Tanzania	URT 85 P04	Population and Housing Census	165179	31019
Uganda	UGA 88 P01	Population and Housing Census	3416705	871016
Uganda	UGA 89 002	Data Processing, Population Census	698900	236300
Zaire	ZAI 83 019	Strengthening Statistics	2624573	549274
Zaire	ZAI 87 P02	Population Census	175244	0
Zaire	ZAI 88 P03	Population and Housing Census	533101	217026
Zambia	ZAM 84 P04	Fellowship Training in Pop. Studies	300837	6273
Zambia	ZAM 88 P01	1990 Population and Housing Census	2810500	552603
Zimbabwe	ZIM 81 P02	Population Census	208733	36360
Zimbabwe	ZIM 88 022	Assistance to the Central computing Ser.	530280	295160
Zimbabwe	ZIM 89 P02	Population and Housing Census	40000	24000

Table 2: Population Projects of UNFPA in operation in Africa in 1987-1989

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget	1989 Budget
Algeria	ALG/82/P01	Provision of Consultant Services	45.697	--
	ALG/89/P01	Assistance to MSO in Data Collection and Analysis	*	*
Angola	ANG/86/P01	Population Analysis for Development	739.385	67.270
	ANG/88/P02	Strengthening Research Capability of Organisation of Angolan Women	23.749	6.366
	ANG/89/P03	Strengthening Teaching of Demog- at Agostinho Neto University	452.000	241.000
Burundi	BDI/78/P03	Population Research and Training Centre	886.788	--
	BDI/81/X01	Demographic Associate Expert	123.874	--
Benin	BEN/81/P02	Creation of a Demographic Training and Analysis Unit	427.903	--
	BEN/88/P07	Population and Housing Census	*	*
Burkina Faso	BKF/83/P01	Establishment of a Population Unit in the Ministry of Planning	396.800	--
	BKF/81/P02	Population Census	1.070.295	153.698
	BKF/87/P03	Population Unit	525.590	206.010
Botswana	BOT/84/P01	Support to the Demographic Unit	366.638	72.932
Chad	CHD/85/P02	Strengthening of the Technical Capability of the Department of Economics and Demog. Studies	*	*
Central African Republic	CAF/85/P03	Population Census	*	*
	CAF/89/P01	Establishment d'une Cellule de Population	8.500	8.500
Cameroon	CMR/85/P02	Population and Housing Census	*	*
Cape Verde	CVI/88/P02	Population Census	*	*
Egypt	EGY/86/P12	Population Policy Analysis in CAPMAS	405.939	172.486
	EGY/86/P14	Strengthening the technical Capacity of CAPMAS	1.129.563	540.312
Equatorial Guinea	EQG/80/P01	Population Census: Analysis	*	*
	EQG/88/P01	Demographic Analysis Unit	409.449	329.340
Ethiopia	ETH/86/P02	Demographic Training and Research Centre	774.137	339.364
	ETH/86/X02	Associate Expert	120.043	19.520
	ETH/85/X05	Associate Expert	87.918	25.932
	ETH/87/P07	Population Analysis and Studies Centre	747.348	361.725
	ETH/87/X07	Associate Expert	73.486	35.161
Ghana	GHA/89/P04	Strengthening the Capacity for Demographic Analysis and Dissemination of Demog. Data	420.500	215.200

(*) See Table 1.

Table 3: Population Projects of UNFPA in operation in Africa in 1987-1989

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget	1989 Budget
Guinea	GUI/77/P01	Population Census: Analysis	*	*
Guinea Bissau	GBS/85/P01	Demographic Analysis Unit	1,155,295	487,937
Cote d'Ivoire	IVC/82/P01	Demographic Training and Research	330,603	--
	IVC/83/P10	Fellowships for Training at Demographic Studies	222,682	--
	IVC/85/P01	Demographic Training and Research	129,303	27,010
	IVC/86/P10	Fellowships for Training at ENSEA	141,046	53,416
	IVC/89/P03	Demographic Training and Research at ENSEA	383,000	131,000
Lesotho	LES/85/P01	Strengthening of Demographic Training at the National University of Lesotho	404,405	166,790
Liberia	LIB/88/P05	Demographic Analysis	378,700	152,388
Malawi	MLW/84/P02	Population Census and Post-Census Data	*	*
	MLW/86/E01	Associate Expert	130,867	37,771
	MLW/87/P01	Demographic Training at University of Malawi	428,731	185,382
Mali	MLI/85/P01	Population and Housing Census	*	*
Mauritania	MAU/87/P01	Strengthening Technical Capacity of Demographic Centre	1,855,708	--
Morocco	MOR/87/P05	Health Information Unit	614,300	247,417
	MOR/87/P08	National Demographic Survey	*	*
	MOR/87/P10	Assistance to the Centre for Demographic Research	387,352	134,565
	MOR/88/P02	IMOSA Teaching Programme in Demog.	198,000	103,128
	MOR/88/P04	Internal Migration and Spatial Distribution	253,000	168,000
	MOR/88/P05	Traitement des Donnees Urbaines	44,000	44,000
	MOR/88/P06	Analysis of 1971 and 1982 Censuses	52,337	36,896
	MOR/89/P07	Demographic and Social Data Bank	68,040	15,125
Mozambique	MOZ/83/P07	Population Analysis for Development Planning	361,476	36,525
	MOZ/86/P0A	Demog. Training in the University	558,348	147,412
Niger	NER/83/P01	Establishment of a Population Unit	674,443	--
	NER/88/P01	Population and Development Unit	403,781	227,206
Congo	PRC/87/P01	Population Planning Unit	50,404	--
	PRC/86/P03	Establishment of Population Planning Unit, Phase II	410,100	223,585

Table 3: Population Projects of UNFPA in operation in Africa in 1987-1989

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget	1989 Budget
Rwanda	RWA/85/P03	Follow-up Demographic Survey	*	*
	RWA/87/P03	Assistance to the National Population Office	418.128	200.312
Senegal	SEN/83/P01	Population Unit	243.201	10.676
	SEN/85/P02	Establishment of a Population Distribution Policy	187.933	--
	SEN/88/P05	Population and Regional Spatial Distribution	535.000	252.500
	SEN/89/P01	Population Unit	919.180	402.600
Sierra Leone	SIL/83/P01	1985 Population Census	*	*
Somalia	SOM/86/P04	Demog. Analysis and Dissemination	346.609	122.910
Sao Tome and Principe	STP/88/P01	Establishment of a Population Planning Unit	359.445	206.741
Sudan	SUD/86/P02	Demographic Analysis	437.636	214.164
	SUD/86/P03	Population Studies Centre, Gezira	443.900	209.460
Swaziland	SWA/84/P03	Demog. Training (Univ. of Swaziland)	40.226	23.932
	SWA/88/P02	Support to Demog. Training Programmes	162.200	108.200
Togo	TOG/79/P01	Population Census: Analysis	*	*
	TOG/85/P04	Demographic Training and Research	176.560	--
	TOG/86/P04	Strengthening technical Capability of Division of Statistics	297.890	39.000
Tunisia	TUN/86/P01	National Institute for Demographic Research and Studies	417.640	220.241
	TUN/88/P01	Strengthening of Follow-up System on Population Data in Tunisia	*	*
Uganda	UGA/85/P03	Demog. Training at Makerere Univ.	591.164	18.988
	UGA/88/P02	Population Research and Training at Makerere University	505.000	240.000
United Republic of Tanzania	URT/84/P02	Support to Demog. Training at University	340.878	108.517
Zaire	ZAI/83/019	Technical Support to Institut National de la Statistique	*	*
	ZAI/86/P01	Assistance for Training and Research	471.651	159.843
	ZAI/87/P02	Population Census	*	*
Zambia	ZAM/84/P04	Fellowship Training in Population Studies	314.190	--
	ZAM/85/P05	Training in Demography	444.309	109.580
	ZAM/89/P04	Strengthening Demographic Training Research	421.000	109.000
Zimbabwe	ZIM/83/P07	Training in Demography at University of Zimbabwe	305.645	75.445

Table 3: Population Projects of UNFPA in operation in Africa in 1987-1989

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget	Total Budget 1989	
Interregional	GLO/76/P12	Block Allocation for Population Fellowships	1,121,949		
	RUW/87/P01	International Training Workshop on Software Packages	30,714	--	
	RUW/88/P02	International Training Series on Microcomputer Applications for Population and Development Plng.	212,250	80,298	
	INT/82/P13	UN/USSR Population Training Course (trouble)	1,485,898	--	
	INT/83/P56	Assistance for Development of Software in Census	1,380,776	--	
	INT/85/P07	Cairo Demographic Centre	1,954,563	--	
	INT/86/P50	Technical Adv. Assistance for Development of Population Policy	527,018	116,941	
	INT/87/E15	Associate Expert	1,178,768	47,562	
	INT/87/P37	UN/USSR Population Training Course	556,366	36,978	
	INT/88/P48	Cairo Demographic Centre	1,765,736	691,978	
	INT/88/E04	CDC - Associate Expert	44,376	30,219	
	INT/88/P42	Computer Software and Support for Population Data Processing and Analysis	939,754	489,515	
	INT/89/E02	CDC - Associate Expert	44,376	30,219	
	INT/89/P05	UN Interreg. Training and Research Programme in Population and Development Planning in Moscow	948,794	474,397	
	POL/86/P02	International Workshop on Population Projections	53,775	--	
	POL/88/P02	International Workshop on Population Projections	371,192	72,598	
	RMI/87/P01	Assistance to Population Research and Study Unit of Arab States Phase III		1,237,84	289,722